A True Relation of the Late Battell fought in *New England*, between the Engliſh, and the *Pequet Salvages*:

In which was ſlaine and taken priſoners about 700 of the Salvages, and thoſe which eſcaped, had their heads cut off by the Mohocks:

With the preſent ſtate of things there.

LONDON,
Printed by *M. P.* for *Nathanael Butter*, and *Iohn Bellamie*. 1638.

Ad Lectorem

Authoris carmen εὐχαειστικὸν de Victoria hac Nov'-Anglica, 1637.

DVcit in Americam varios gens Angla Colonos:
et bene conveniunt ſydera, terra, ſolum.
Aſt ferus hoc prohibet, ſolis vagabundus in arvis,
inſolitóq; aliquos, incola, Marte necat.
Quod ſimul invitas crimen pervenit ad aures
Angligenûm, irato murmure cuncta fremunt.
Tunc læſi juſta arma movent, hoſtemq; ſequuntur,
ſtruxerat, haud vanis, qui munimenta locis.
Invadunt vallum, palis ſudibuſq; munitum:
(pax erit: hoc uno ſolvitur ira modo.)
Vndiq; concîdunt omnes, pars una crematur:
poſt, cæſi, aut capti cætera turba luit.
Vtraq; lætatur Pequetanis Anglia victis,
et novus æternum, hîc, ſigimur hoſpes ait.
Virginia exultat, vicina Novonia gaudet,
Signaq; ſecuræ certa quietis habent.
Plaudite qui colitis Mavortia ſacra nepotes,
et ſerat incultos tutus arator agros.
Qua novus orbis erat, ſpiranti numine, (Lector)
Anglia naſcetur, quæ novus orbis erit.

P. Vincentius.

A true Relation of the late Battell fought in *New England*, between the *English* and *Salvages*, with the preſent ſtate of things there.

New England (a name now every day more famous) is ſo called, becauſe the Engliſh were the firſt Diſcoverers, & are now the Planters thereof. It is the Eaſterne Coaſt of the North part of *America*, upon the Southweſt adjoyning to *Virginia*, and part of that Continent, large and capable of innumerable people. It is in the ſame height with the North of *Spaine*, and South part of *France*, and the temper not much unlike: as pleaſant, as temperate and as fertile as either, if managed by induſtrious hands.

That

This is the Stage. Let us in a word ſee the Actors. The yeare 1620, a Company of Engliſh part out of the *Low Countries*, and ſome out of *London* and other parts, were ſent for *Virginia*. But being cut ſhort by want of wind, and hardneſſe of the Winter, they landed themſelves in this Countrey, enduring, with great hope and patience, all the miſery that Deſart could put upon them, and imployed their wits to make their beſt uſe of that then Snow-covered land for their neceſsities. After two yeares experience of the nature of the ſoyle, commodities, and natives, they returned ſuch intelligence to their Maſters, that others tooke notice of their endevours, and the place. Then ſome Weſterne Merchants collected a ſtocke, and employed it that way. But they diſcouraged through loſſes, and want of preſent gaine, ſome Londoners, and others (men of worth) undertooke it, with more reſolution, building upon the old foundation Hence a ſecond plantation adjoyned to the other, but ſupported with

with better pillars, and greater meanes. All beginnings are ever difficult. The halfe, ſaith the Proverbe, is more then the whole. Some errours were committed, and many miſeries were endured. No man is wiſe enough to ſhunne all evils that may happen; but patience and painefulneſſe overcame all. The ſucceſſe proved anſwerable even to ambitious expectations, notwithſtanding the impediments inevitable to ſuch undertakings.

There is ſcarce any part of the world but habitable, though more commodiouſly by humane culture. This part (though in it's Naturals) nouriſhed many natives, diſtinguiſhed into divers petty nations and factions. It were needleſſe curioſity to diſpute their originall, or how they came hither. Their outſides ſay they are men, their actions ſay they are reaſonable. As the thing is, ſo it operateth. Their correſpondency of diſpoſition with us, argueth all to be of the ſame conſtitution, & the ſons of *Adam*, and that we had the ſame Maker, the ſame matter, the ſame

mould. Only *Art* and *Grace* have given us that perfection, which yet they want, but may perhaps be as capable thereof as we. They are of perſon ſtraight and tall, of limbes big and ſtrong, ſeldome ſeene violent, or extreme in any paſsion. Naked they go except a skin about their waſte, and ſometimes a Mantle about their ſhoulders. Armed they are with Bowes and Arrowes, Clubs, Iavelins, &c. But as ſoyle, aire, diet; & cuſtome make ofttimes a memorable difference in mens natures, ſo is it among theſe Nations, whoſe countries there are like ſo many Shires here, of which every one hath their Sagamore, or King, who as occaſion urgeth, commandeth them in Warre, and ruleth them in Peace. Thoſe where the *Engliſh* pitched, have ſhewed themſelves very loving and friendly, and done courteſies beyond expectation for theſe new-come Inmates. So that much hath beene written of their civilitie and peacefull converſation, untill this yeare.

But Nature, heavens daughter, and the imme-

immediate character of that divine power, as by her light ſhe hath taught us wiſedome, for our owne defence, ſo by her fire ſhe hath made us fierce, injurious, revengefull, and ingenious in the device of meanes for the offence of thoſe we take to be our enemies. This is ſeene in creatures voide of reaſon, much more in mankind. We have in us a mixture of all the Elements, and fire is predominant when the humours are exagitated. All motion cauſeth heat. All provocation mooveth choller, and choller inflamed, becommeth a phrenſie, a fury, eſpecially in barbarous and cruell natures. Theſe things are conſpicuous in the Inhabitants of *New England*. In whoſe Southermoſt part are the *Pequets*, or *Pequants*, a ſtately warlike people, which have been terrible to their neighbours, and troubleſome to the *Engliſh*.

In *February* laſt they killed ſome *Engliſh* at *Sea-brooke*, a Southerly Plantation beyond *Cape Cod*, at the mouth of the River of *Connecticutt*. Since that the

Lieutenant of the Fort there, with tenne men armed, went out to fire the Meddowes, and to fit them for mowing. Arriving there he ſtarted three *Indians*, which he purſued a little way, thinking to cut them off. But preſently they perceived themſelves incompaſſed with hundreds of them, who let flie their arrowes furiouſly, and came deſperately upon the muſles of their Muskets, though the *Engliſh* diſcharged upon them, with all the ſpeed they could. Three *Engliſh* men were there ſlaine, others wounded. The eight that remained, made their way through the *Salvages* with their ſwords, and ſo got under the command of the Canon of the Fort, (otherwiſe they had been all ſlaine, or taken priſoners) one of the wounded falling downe dead at the Forts Gate. The *Indians* thus fleſhed and encouraged, beſieged the Fort as neere as they durſt approach. The beſieged preſently diſpatched a meſſenger to the Governour at the *Bay*, to acquaint him with theſe ſad tidings, who with all ſpeed lent

unto

unto their aide, Captaine *Vnderhill*, with twenty ſouldiers. Not long after theſe *Salvages* went to *Water-Towne*, now called *Wetherfield*, and there fell upon ſome that were ſawing, and ſlew nine more, whereof one was a woman, the other a childe, and tooke two yong Maids priſoners, killing ſome of their cattell, and driving ſome away. Mans nature inſulteth in victory and proſperity, and by good ſucceſſe is animated even in the worſt of wicked actions. Theſe *Barbarians* triumphed and proceeded, drawing into their Confederacy other *Indians*, as the *Nyantecets*, and part of the *Mohigens*; of whom about fifty choſe rather to joyne with the *Engliſh*, and ſat downe at *New-Towne*, at *Connecticut* (now called *Hereford*, as the other Towne that went from *Dorcheſter* thither is called *Windſore*.) Fame encreaſeth by flying. The former ſad newes was augmented by the report of ſixtie men ſlaine at Maſter *Pincheons* Plantation, &c. which proved falſe. The *Narraganſets* neighbours to the *Pequets*, ſent word to

the *Engliſh* that the *Pequets* had ſollicited them to joyne their forces with them. Hereupon the Councell ordered that none ſhould go to worke, nor travell, no not ſo much as to Church, without Arms. A Corps of Guard of 14. or 15 ſouldiers was appointed to watch every night, and Centinels were ſet in convenient places about the Plantations, the Drumme beating when they went to the Watch, and every man commanded to be in readineſſe upón an Alarme, upon paine of five pound. A day of faſt and prayers was alſo kept. Fourty more were ſent to ſtrengthen the former twenty that went to the Fort, and 50 under the command of Captain *Maſon*, which being conjoyned, were about 100. Two hundred more were to be ſent after them with all expedition.

The 50 *Mohigins* that joyned with the *Engliſh*, ſcouring about, eſpied 7 *Pequets*, killed five of them outright, wounded the ſixt mortally, tooke the ſeventh priſoner, and brought him to the Fort. He braved the *Engliſh*, as though they durſt not kill a

Pe-

Pequet. Some will have their courage to be thought invincible, when all is desperate. But it availed this Salvage nothing; they tied one of his legs to a post, and 20 men with a rope tied to the other, pulled him in pieces, Captain *Vnderhill* shooting a pistol through him, to dispatch him. The two Maids which were taken prisoners were redeemed by the *Dutch*.

Those 50 sent from the three plantations of *Connecticut* with Captain *Mason*, being joyned with Captain *Vnderhill* and his 20 men, (for the other 40 were not yet arrived with them) immediately went upon an expedition against the *Pequets*, after they had searched for them. The manner was this. The *English* with some *Mohigens* went to the *Naraganſets*, who were discontented that they came no sooner, saying they could arme and set forth two or three hundred at six houres warning, (which they did accordingly, for the assistance of the *English*) onely they desired the advice of the *Sagamore*, *Mydutonno*, what way they should go to worke, and how they should fall on the *Pequets*: whose judgement, in all things, agreed with the *English*, as though they had consulted together. Then went they to the *Nyanticke*, and

he

he ſet forth 200 more, but before they went, he ſwore them after his maner upon their knees. As they marched they deliberated which Fort of the *Pequets* they ſhould aſſault, reſolving upon the great Fort, and to be there that night. Being on the way, and having a mile to march through woods and Swamps, the *Nyanticke* hearts failed, for feare of the *Pequets*, and ſo they ran away, as alſo did ſome of the *Narraganſets*. Of five or 600 *Indians*, not above halfe were left: and they had followed the reſt had not Captaine *Vnderhill* upbraided them with cowardiſe, and promiſed them they ſhould not fight or come within ſhot of the Fort, but onely ſurround it afarre off. At breake of day the 70 *Engliſh* gave the Fort a Volly of ſhot, whereat the *Salvages* within made an hideous and pittifull cry; the ſhot without all queſtion flying through the *Palliſadoes* (which ſtood not very cloſe) and killing or wounding ſome of them. Pitty had hindred further hoſtile proceedings, had not the remembrance of the bloodſhed, the captive Maid, and cruell inſolency of thoſe *Pequets*, hardned the hearts of the *Engliſh*, & ſtopped their eares unto their cries. Mercy marres all ſomtimes, ſevere Iuſtice muſt now and then take place.

The

The long forbearance, and too much lenitie of the *Engliſh* toward the Virginian Salvages, had like to have beene the deſtruction of the whole Plantation. Theſe Barbarians (ever treacherous) abuſe the goodneſſe of thoſe that condeſcend to their rudeneſſe and imperfections. The Engliſh went, reſolutely up to the dore of the Fort. What ſhall wee enter ſaid Captaine *Vnder-hill?* What come we for elſe? anſwered one *Hedge*, a young Northampton-ſhire gentleman: who advancing before the reſt, pluckt away ſome buſhes and entred. A ſtout Pequet encounters him, ſhootes his arrow (drawne to the head) into his right arme, where it ſtuck. He ſlaſht the Salvage betwixt the arme and ſhoulder, who preſſing towards the dore, was killed by the Engliſh. Immediatly Maſter *Hedge* incountred another, who perceiving him upon him before he could deliver his arrow, gave backe: but he ſtruck up his heeles and run him thorow; after him hee killed two or three more. Then about halfe the Engliſh entred, fell on with courage, and ſlew manie. But being ſtraitned for roome becauſe of the Wigwams (which are the Salvage huts or cabins) they called for fire to burne them. An Engliſh man ſtept into a Wigwam and ſtooping for a fire-brand, an Indian

was ready to knock out his braines. But he whipt out his ſword and runne him into the belly, that his bowels followed. Then were the Wigwams ſet on fire, which ſo raged, that what therewith, what with the ſword, in little more than an houre, betwixt three and foure hundred of them were killed, and of the Engliſh onely two, one of them by our owne Muskets, as is thought. For the Narraganſets beſet the Fort ſo cloſe, that not one eſcaped. The whole worke ended, ere the Sun was an houre high, the Conquerors retraited downe toward the Pinnace, but in their march were infeſted by the reſt of the Pequets: who ſcouting up and downe, from the ſwamps and thickets let flie their arrowes amaine, which were anſwered by Engliſh bullets. The Indians that then aſſiſted the Engliſh, waiting the fall of the Pequets, (as the dogge watcheth the ſhot of the fouler to fetch the prey) ſtill fetched them their heades, as any were ſlaine. At laſt the Narraganſets perceiving powder and ſhot to faile, and fearing to fall into the hands of their enemies, betooke themſelves to flight upon the ſudden, and were as ſuddenly encompaſſed by the Pequets. Feare defeateth great armies. In an apprehenſion of eminent danger once poſſeſſe them, it is in vaine

vaine to ſtay the runne awaies. No oratory can recall them, no command can order them againe. The onely ſure way, is by all meanes that may be, promiſes, threats, perſwaſions, &c. to maintaine and keepe up courage, where yet it is. But theſe fearefull companions had one Anchor, whoſe cable was not broken. They ſent ſpeedily to the Engliſh, who came to their reskew: and after five Muskets diſcharged the Pequets fled. Thus freed from that feare, they vowed henceforth to cleave cloſer to the Engliſh, and never to forſake them in time of need. The reaſon why the Engliſh wanted amunition was, becauſe they had left that which they had for ſtore with their drum at the place of their conſultation: But found it in their returne. They now all went a ſhip-board and ſayled to Seabrooke-Fort, where the Engliſh feaſted the Narraganſets three daies, and then ſent them home in a pinnace.

Let mee now deſcribe this military fortreſſe which naturall reaſon & experience hath taught them to erect, without mathematicall skill, or uſe of yron toole. They chooſe a piece of ground dry and of beſt advantage, forty or fifty foote ſquare. (But this was at leaſt 2 acres of ground.) here they pitch cloſe together, as they can young

trees and halfe trees, as thicke as a mans thigh, or the calfe of his legge. Ten or twelve foote high they are above the ground, and within rammed three foote deepe, with undermining, the earth being caſt up for their better ſhelter againſt the enemies diſchargements. Betwixt theſe palliſadoes are divers loope-holes, through which they let flie their winged meſſengers. The doore for the moſt part is entred ſide-waies, which they ſtop with boughes or buſhes as need requireth. The ſpace within is full of Wigwams, wherein their wives and children live with them. Theſe huts or little houſes are framed like our garden arbours, ſomething more round, very ſtrong and handſome, covered with cloſe wrought mats, made by their women of flagges, ruſhes, and hempen threds, ſo defenſive, that neither raine, though never ſo ſad and long, nor yet the winde, though never ſo ſtrong can enter. The top through a ſquare hole giveth paſſage to the ſmoke, which in rainy weather, is covered with a pluver. This Fort was ſo crowded with theſe numerous dwellings, that the Engliſh wanted foote-roome to grapple with their adverſaries, and therefore ſet fire on all.

The Mohigens which ſided with the Engliſh

in this action behaved themſelves ſtoutly. Which the other Pequets underſtanding, cut off all the Mohigens that remaine with them, (leſt they ſhould turne to the Engliſh) except ſeven: who flying to our Countrey-men related this newes, and that about an hundred Pequets were ſlaine or hurt, in the fight with the Engliſh at their returne from the Fort. Moreover that they had reſolved to have ſent an hundred choyce men out of their Fort as a party againſt the Engliſh, the very day after they were beaten out by them. But being now vanquiſhed Saſacus the Pequetan Captaine, with the remainder of this maſſacre was fled the Countrey.

It is not good to give breathing to a beaten enemy, leſt he returne armed if not with greater puiſſance, yet with greater deſpight and revenge. Too much ſecurity or neglect in this kinde hath oft times ruined the Conquerours. The 200 Engliſh therefore, reſolved on before, were now ſent forth to chaſe the Barbarians and utterly roote them out. Whereupon Cap. *Vnderhill* with his 20 men returned and gave this account of thoſe exploits of the New-Englanders, which here we have communicated to the old Engliſh world. This laſt partie invaded the Pequetan Countrie,

killed twenty three, ſaved the lives of two Sagamores for their uſe hereafter, as occaſion ſhall ſerve, who have promiſed to doe great matters for the advancing of the Engliſh affaires. They purſued the remnant threeſcore miles beyond the Country (till within 36. miles of the Dutch plantations on *Hudſons* river) where they fought with them, killed fortie or fiftie beſides thoſe that they cut off in their retrait, and tooke priſoners 180, that came out of a Swampe and yeilded themſelves upon promiſe of good quarter. Some other ſmall parties of them were ſince deſtroyed, and Captaine *Patrick* with 16. or 18. brought 80 Captives to the Bay of *Boſton*. The newes of the flight of *Saſſacus* their Sagamore, is alſo confirmed. He went with forty men to the Mowhacks, which are cruell bloodie Caniballs, and the moſt terrible to their neighbours of all theſe nations: but will ſcarce dare ever to carrie armes againſt the Engliſh, of whom they are ſore afraid, not daring to encounter white men with their hot-mouth'd weapons, which ſpit nothing elſe but bullets and fire.

The terrour of victorie changeth even the affection of the allies of the vanquiſhed, and the ſecuring of our owne eſtates makes us neglect, yea forſake

forſake, or turne againſt our confederates, and ſide with their enemies and ours, when wee deſpaire of better remedie. Theſe cruell, but wily Mowhacks, in contemplation of the Engliſh, and to procure their friendſhip, entertaine the fugitive Pequers and their Captaine, by cutting off all their heads and hands, which they ſent to the Engliſh, as a teſtimony of their love and ſervice.

A day of thankſgiving was ſolemnly celebrated for this happie ſucceſſe, the Pequetans now ſeeming nothing but a name, for not leſſe than 700. are ſlaine or taken priſoners. Of the Engliſh are not ſlaine in all above 16. One occurrent *I* may not forget. The endeavours of private men are ever memorable in theſe beginnings: the meaneſt of the vulgar is not incapable of vertue, and conſequently neither of honour. Some actions of *Plebeians* have elſewhere beene taken for great atchievements. A pretty ſturdy youth of new *Ipſwich*, going forth, ſomewhat raſhly, to purſue the Salvages, ſhot off his Musket after them till all his powder and ſhot were ſpent; which they perceiving, re-aſſaulted him, thinking with their hatchets to have knocked him in the head. But he ſo beſtirred himſelfe with the ſtock of his piece, and after with the barrell, when that

was

was broken, that hee brought two of their heads to the armie. His owne deſert and the incouragement of others will not ſuffer him to bee nameleſſe. Hee is called *Francis Waine-wright*, and came over ſervant with one *Alexander Knight* that kept an Inne in *Chelmsford*.

I have done with this tragick ſcene, whoſe cataſtrophe ended in a triumph. And now give mee leave to ſpeake ſomething of the preſent ſtate of things there. The tranſcribing of all Colonies is chargeable, fitteſt for Princes or ſtates to undertake. Their firſt beginnings are full of caſuality and danger, and obnoxious to many miſeries. They muſt bee well grounded, well followed, and mannaged with great ſtocks of money, by men of reſolution, that will not bee daunted by ordinarie accidents. The *Bermuda's* and *Virginia* are come to perfection from meane, or rather baſe beginnings, and almoſt by as weake meanes, beyond all expectation, and reaſon. But a few private men by uniting their ſtocks and deſires have now raiſed new-England to that height, that never any plantation of Spaniards, Dutch, or any other arrived at in ſo ſmall a time. Gaine is the load-ſtone of adventures: Fiſh and Furres, with Beaver wooll,

were

were ſpecious baites. But whiles men are all for their private profit, the publique good is neglected and languiſheth. Woefull experience had too evidently inſtructed New Englands Colones in the precedents of Guiana, the Charibe Ilands, Virginia, and Novonia, or New-found-land, (now againe to bee planted by Sir *David Kirke*, though part of the old planters there yet remaine.) Wee are never wiſer, than when wee are thus taught. The new Englanders therefore advanced the weale publique all they could, and ſo the private is taken care for.

Corne and Cattell are wonderfully encreaſed with them, and thereof they have enough, yea ſometime to ſpare to new commers, beſides ſpare roomes, or good houſes to entertaine them in. Where they may make Chriſtmas fires all winter, if they pleaſe for nothing. I ſpeake not of the naturals of the Countrey, fiſh, fowle, &c. which are more than plentifull. They that arrived there this yeere out of divers parts of Old England ſay that they never ſaw

ſuch a field of 400 acres of all ſorts of Engliſh graine as they ſaw at Winter-towne there. Yet that ground is not comparable to other parts of New England, as Salem, Ipſwich, Newberry, &c. In a word, they have built faire Townes of the lands owne materials, and faire Ships too, ſome where of are here to be ſeene on the Thames. They have overcome cold and hunger, are diſpearſed ſecurely in their Plantations ſixty miles along the coaſt, and within the Land alſo along ſome ſmall Creekes and Rivers, and are aſſured of their peace by killing the Barbarians, better than our Engliſh Virginians were by being killed by them. For having once terrified them, by ſevere execution of juſt revenge, they ſhall never heare of more harme from them, except (perhaps) the killing of a man or two at his worke, upon advantage, which their Centinels, and Corps du guards may eaſily prevent. Nay, they ſhall have thoſe bruites their ſervants, their ſlaves, either willingly or of neceſſity, and docible enough, if not obſequious. The numbers of the

Engliſh

Engliſh amount to above thirty thouſand, which (though none did augment them out of England) ſhall every day bee, doubtleſſe, encreaſed, by a faculty that God hath given the Brittiſh Ilanders to beget and bring forth more children, than any other nation of the world: I could juſtifie what I ſay from the mouthes of the Hollanders and adjoyning Provinces, where they confeſſe (though good breeders of themſelves) that never woman bore two children, nor yet had ſo many by one man, till the Engliſh and Scotch frequented their warres and married with them. I could give a good reaſon hereof from nature, as a Philoſopher (with modeſtie bee it ſpoken) but there is no neede. The aire of new England, and the Diet equall, if not excelling that of old England: beſides their honour of marriage, and carefull preventing and puniſhing of furtive congreſſion giveth them and us no ſmall hope of their future puiſſance, and multitude of ſubjects. Herein, ſaith the Wiſeman, conſiſteth the ſtrength of a King, and likewiſe of a nation, or Kingdome.

But the deſire of more gaine, the ſlavery of mankinde, was not the onely cauſe of our Engliſh endeavours for a plantation there. The propagation of Religion was that precious jewell, for which theſe Merchant venturers compaſſed both Sea and Land, and went into a farre Country to ſearch and ſeat themſelves. This, I am ſure, they pretended, and I hope intended. Onely this bleſſing from my heart I ſincerely wiſh them, and ſhall ever beſeech the Almightie to beſtow upon them, devout Piety towards God, faithfull loyaltie towards their Soveraigne, fervent charity among themſelves, and diſcretion and ſobriety in themſelves, according to the ſaying of that bleſſed Apoſtle, μὴ ὑπερφρονεῖν παρ' ὃ δεῖ φρονεῖν, ἀλλὰ φρονεῖν εἰς τὸ σωφρονεῖν. *Rom.* 12.3. Not to bee wiſe (in ſpirituall things) above what wee ought to bee wiſe; but to bee wiſe unto wiſe ſobriety.

Doubtleſſe there was no other way better to chaſtiſe the inſolencie of theſe inſulting homicides, than a ſharpe warre purſued with dexterity and ſpeed. *Virginia* our mother plantation, and for her precedent a rule, hath what

taught us what to do in these difficulties; forewarned, forearmed. They were endangered by their friendship and peace, secured by their enmity and warre with the natives. From these experiments, shall the now inhabitants of those two Sister Lands, beat out unto themselves an Armour of proofe, and lay a sure foundation to their future happinesse.

FINIS.

Nihil obſtare videtur quominus hæc Relatio typis mandetur.

Novemb. ix. M.DC.xxxvii.

G. R. Weckherlin.

REPRODUCED FROM THE COPY IN THE

HENRY E. HUNTINGTON LIBRARY

FOR REFERENCE ONLY. NOT FOR REPRODUCTION